

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**  
**SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO LOCAL CIVIL RULES**  
**General Order 2016-01 (May 1, 2016)**

**NOTE:** This document contains only a summary of selected rules and is intended to address only those amendments that may have the greatest immediate effect on your practice. Practitioners are encouraged to review all of the amendments in detail.

<b>Rule #</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF CHANGES NOTES/COMMENTS/REFERENCES</b>
	<b>GENERAL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As explained in the 2016 Committee Notes, there is a general restyling of the rules to make them more easily understood and to make style and terminology consistent throughout the rules.</li> <li>➤ The Local Rules also merge two Special Orders, 108 and 109, into the revised Rules.</li> </ul>
<b>LR IA 1-3.</b>	<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This is a new rule that defines various terms of art that are used throughout the rules, including: “Chief Judge,” “Clerk” or “Clerk of the Court,” “Court,” “General Order” and “Special Order,” “Judge” and “Meet and Confer.”</li> <li>➤ Most significantly, LR IA 1-3(f) clarifies the “meet and confer” standard. A meet-and-confer conference is more effective if the parties engage in direct simultaneous communication. To promote efficiency and convenience of the parties, the meet-and-confer conference may be held in person, by telephone, or by video conference. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR 7-4 (regarding emergency motions).</li> <li>• <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR 26-7 (regarding discovery motions).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>LR IA 3-1.</b>	<b>CHANGE OF CONTACT INFORMATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This is a new rule applicable to all cases requiring attorneys and parties to file and serve notices of change of contact information. Formerly, the only rule regarding change of contact information appeared in Part V (Special Proceedings and Appeals).</li> </ul>
<b>LR IA 6-1.</b>	<b>REQUESTS FOR CONTINUANCE, EXTENSION OF TIME, OR ORDER SHORTENING TIME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR IA 6-1 formerly appeared in the Local Civil Rules as LR 6-1 and in the Local Criminal Rules as LCR 45-1.</li> <li>➤ For brevity, LR IA 6-1 and 6-2, both frequently-cited rules, were deleted from the Local Civil Rules and Local Criminal Rules and moved to Part IA, which applies to <b>all</b> cases.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (c) adds a new requirement that a stipulation or motion seeking to extend the time to file an opposition or reply to a motion, or to extend the time fixed for hearing a motion, must state in its opening paragraph the filing date of the subject motion or the date of the subject hearing.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Subsection (d) directs the parties to advise the courtroom administrator for the assigned judge that a motion for an order shortening time has been filed.</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR 26-4 (regarding extensions of discovery deadlines).</li> </ul>
LR IA 6-2.	REQUIRED FORM OF ORDER FOR STIPULATIONS AND EX PARTE AND UNOPPOSED MOTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR IA 6-1 formerly appeared in the Local Civil Rules as LR 6-1 and in the Local Criminal Rules as LCR 45-1.</li> <li>➤ As mentioned above, for brevity, LR IA 6-1 and 6-2, both frequently-cited rules, were deleted from the Local Civil Rules and Local Criminal Rules and moved to Part IA, which applies to <u>all</u> cases.</li> <li>➤ This rule requires that a stipulation or ex parte or unopposed motion include an “Order” in the form of a signature block for the court to endorse approval of the relief sought. While the Order does not have to be on a separate page, it must appear at least 1 inch below the last typewritten matter on the right-hand side of the last page.</li> </ul>
LR IA 7-1.	CASE-RELATED CORRESPONDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This is a new rule.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (a) incorporates former LR 7-6 and LCR 47-3(b), both of which dealt with ex parte communications.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (b) requires parties to file all case-related correspondence.</li> <li>➤ The purpose of the rule is to discourage parties from mailing, emailing, hand-delivering, and faxing letters to chambers.</li> <li>➤ <b>Note:</b> Correspondence to chambers regarding the status of a motion or the case is permitted under IA 7-1(a) (but note that Judge Du’s Standing Order No. 1 “Communication with the Court” states that counsel and parties should refrain from contacting Judge Du’s chambers directly).</li> </ul>
LR IA 7-2.	EX PARTE COMMUNICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As the rule itself states, <i>ex parte communications</i> are those filings which are <b>not</b> served on opposing parties.</li> <li>➤ An <i>ex parte</i> filing is <b>not</b> one that is filed by one party or the other and not one that is filed jointly.</li> </ul>
LR IA 7-3.	CITATIONS OF AUTHORITY (Docket Entries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Though this rule is titled “Citations of Authority,” it also addresses references to docket entries.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (d) is a new rule requiring references to documents filed with the court’s electronic filing system to include the document number assigned by the court as follows: <b>ECF No. ____</b>.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (e) is a new rule that requires that references to exhibits or attachments include citations to the specific page(s) being referenced.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (f) is a new rule that clarifies that subject to certain exceptions, a decision by one judge in this district is not binding on any other district judge and does not constitute the rule of law in this district.</li> </ul>
LR IA 10-1.	FORMS OF PAPERS GENERALLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This rule includes various updates regarding the required form of documents the most significant of which appears in subsection (b), which requires documents filed electronically to be in a searchable PDF format. Exhibits and attachments to a filed document that cannot be imaged in a searchable format may be scanned.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR IC 2-2 (which also contains rules regarding forms of papers).</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR 7-3 (regarding page limits).</li> </ul>
LR IA 10-2.	REQUIRED FORMAT FOR FILED DOCUMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR IA 10-2 requires the inclusion of the attorney's email address on the filing and the name of the specific party the attorney represents, not just "plaintiff" or "defendant" (which becomes particularly confusing when there is more than one plaintiff or defendant).</li> </ul>
LR IA 10-3.	EXHIBITS	<p>This rule includes various updates to the requirements regarding exhibits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Subsection (a) states that except for documents that are part of the court record, filed documents should only reference documents as exhibits or attachments to a document on file with the court.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (b) prohibits copies of pleadings or other documents filed in the pending matter from being attached as exhibits or made part of an appendix and case decisions are not to be appended as exhibits unless they cannot be found on Westlaw or Lexis.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (e) requires an exhibit cover sheet for each exhibit including a description of the exhibit (e.g., "Exhibit 1 – Deed of Trust," not simply "Exhibit 1").</li> <li>➤ Subsection (i) requires that exhibits be "tabbed."</li> <li>➤ <b>Note:</b> Exhibits submitted in print format under LR IC 2-2(g) should also be tabbed.</li> </ul>
LR IA 10-5.	SEALED DOCUMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This rule requires that documents filed under seal must be served in traditional fashion (hard copy) and that even though filed via CM-ECF, they will not be served electronically.</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR IC 4-1(c)(4) (which states that when a document is filed under seal service of the document(s) in paper form is required).</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR IC 3-1(b) (which states that for transactions in which documents are filed under seal, only the Filer who filed the document will receive a Notice of Electronic Filing that informs the Filer that no electronic notice will be sent because the document was filed under seal).</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR IC 6-1(b) (regarding making a redacted filing and also filing an unredacted copy under seal).</li> <li>➤ <b>Practice Tip:</b> <i>Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu</i>, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006); <i>Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Group, LLC</i>, 809 F.3d 1092 (9th Cir. 2016), regarding standards for eligibility for sealing documents.</li> </ul>
LR IA 11-1.	ADMISSION TO THE BAR OF THIS COURT; ELIGIBILITY AND PROCEDURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Subsection (b)(2) includes a new requirement that attorneys who do not maintain an office in Nevada must, upon initial appearance, file a notice informing the court of the name and contact information of an associated or designated Nevada attorney who maintains an office in Nevada.</li> </ul>
LR IA 11-6.	APPEARANCES, SUBSTITUTIONS, AND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR IA 11-6(c) requires that a substitution contain the signatures of the attorney(s) <b>and</b> the represented client(s).</li> </ul>

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	<b>WITHDRAWALS</b>	
<b>LR IB 3-1.</b>	<b>REVIEW AND APPEAL— UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE; REVIEW OF MATTERS THAT MAY BE FINALLY DETERMINED BY A MAGISTRATE JUDGE IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES—28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Subsection (a) is amended to clarify that the deadline to file and serve any objections to a magistrate judge’s order is 14 days after service of the order. The deadline to file and serve any response to the objections is 14 days after service of the objection.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (a) is further amended to state the local practice that reply briefs in support of an objection to a magistrate judge’s ruling are not permitted without leave of court.</li> <li>➤ <b>Note:</b> LR IB 3-2 (Review of Matters that May Not Be Finally Determined by a United States Magistrate Judge in Civil and Criminal Cases, Administrative Proceedings, Probation-Revocation Proceedings—28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(B)) was amended in parallel with this rule.</li> </ul>
<b>PART IC</b>	<b>ELECTRONIC CASE FILING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The rules are amended to include a new Part IC regarding Electronic Case Filing, which incorporates the requirements from Special Orders 108 and 109, which will be rescinded.</li> </ul>
<b>LR IC 2-2.</b>	<b>FILER RESPONSIBILITIES WHEN ELECTRONICALLY FILING DOCUMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR IC 2-2(a)(1) is a new requirement that documents filed electronically must be in a searchable PDF format. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR IA 10-1 (regarding searchable PDF documents).</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ LR IC 2-2(b) requires that separate documents for each event or subject, for example, motion to compel and motion for order shortening time, or a motion to dismiss a counterclaim/motion to strike should be filed as separate documents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR IA 10-2 (regarding required format for filed documents).</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ LR IC 2-2(g) requires that, unless the presiding judge orders otherwise, a filer must provide to chambers a paper copy of all electronically filed documents that exceed 50 pages in length, including exhibits and attachments, and <b>paper copies must be appropriately tabbed.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Practice Tip:</b> It is helpful if the paper copies provided to chambers contain or include the CM-ECF stamp.</li> </ul>
<b>LR IC 4-1.</b>	<b>SERVICE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Documents filed under seal will <b>not</b> generate a Notice of Electronic Filing (“NEF”) (see LR IC 3-1(b)) and under such circumstances, paper service is required under LR IC 4-1(c)(4).</li> </ul>
<b>LR IC 6-1.</b>	<b>REDACTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This rule incorporates Special Order 108.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (b) addresses the filing of an unredacted copy of a document—under seal—where the non-sealed filing itself excludes the redacted material.</li> </ul>
<b>LR 1-1.</b>	<b>SCOPE AND PURPOSE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This rule was revised before the new Federal Rules of Civil Procedure were adopted, but LR 1-1 is consistent with Revised Fed. R. Civ. P. 1.</li> <li>➤ Its purpose is to emphasize that, just as the court should construe and administer the rules to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action, the parties share the responsibility to employ the rules in the same fashion.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The rule encourages parties to consider various means for reducing costs, including limiting and phasing discovery, using alternative dispute resolution, consent to trial by judge, or the Short Trial Program.</li> <li>➤ The rule also sets forth the court's expectations of professionalism and civility.</li> <li>➤ The rule also sets forth the obligation of attorneys, as officers of the court, to work toward the prompt completion of each case and to minimize the costs of discovery.</li> <li>➤ <b>Note:</b> These obligations and expectations are consistent with the requirements of LR 26-1(b)(8) (requiring parties to certify that they considered consent to trial by a magistrate judge) and LR 26-3 (requiring parties to address considerations of alternative dispute-resolution processes including mediation, arbitration, and early neutral evaluation).</li> </ul>
LR 6-1.	ADDITIONAL TIME AFTER SERVICE BY ELECTRONIC MEANS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Note:</b> For those individuals who reviewed the comment edition of the Local Civil Rules or the prior summary of the proposed Local Civil Rules, in light of a proposal to the Supreme Court of the United States to eliminate the rule, this rule has since been withdrawn.</li> <li>➤ <b>Note:</b> Service of documents by electronic means remains governed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(d) and 5(b)(2)(E).</li> </ul>
LR 7-1.	STIPULATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR 7-1 is amended to make clear that all stipulations, except those made under Fed. R. Civ. P. 29, require court approval.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (c) is amended to make clear that a stipulation requires the signature of all parties or their attorneys; otherwise, it will be treated as a joint motion.</li> </ul>
LR 7-1.1.	CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PARTIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Subsection (c) is amended to clarify that a party must file its disclosure statement with its first appearance, pleading, petition, motion, response, or other request addressed to the court.</li> </ul>
LR 7-2.	MOTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR 7-2 is changed in several ways:</li> <li>➤ Subsection (a) is amended to make clear that a motion and memorandum of points and authorities must be combined into one document.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (b) is amended to state that surreplies are not permitted without leave of the court and that motions for leave to file a surreply are discouraged.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (d) is amended to exclude motions for summary judgment and motions for attorney's fees from those that automatically may be granted if unopposed.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (f) is amended to make clear that prevailing parties must provide opposing parties advance review and an opportunity to object to a proposed order before it is filed.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (g) is a new rule regarding the standard and procedure for filing supplemental pleadings, briefs, authorities, or evidence.</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR IC 2-2(b) (requiring separate motions for separate topics).</li> </ul>
LR 7-3.	PAGE LIMITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR 7-3 is amended to limit motions and responses to 24 pages, excluding exhibits. It is further amended to</li> </ul>

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		<p>limit replies to 12 pages, excluding exhibits. Motions for summary judgment and responses to motions for summary judgment remain at 30 pages, and replies in support of a motion for summary judgment remain at 20 pages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The objective of this amendment is to align the district's page limits for briefs and points of authorities to those of other district courts in the Ninth Circuit. Currently, this district has the longest page limits of any district court in the Ninth Circuit.</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR IA 10-1 regarding Forms of Papers Generally.</li> </ul>
LR 7-4.	EMERGENCY MOTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Former LR-5 combined ex parte and emergency motions.</li> <li>➤ The new rules refer to ex parte communications in LR IA 7-2.</li> <li>➤ Under subsection (d), the filer needs to contact the courtroom administrator to alert the court to the filing of the emergency motion.</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR 26-7(d) (regarding emergency discovery motions).</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR 7-4(a)(3) (regarding "meet and confer" obligation); <i>see also</i> LR IA 1-3(f) (regarding meeting and confer definitions).</li> </ul>
LR 15-1.	AMENDED PLEADINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Subsections (a) and (b) are amended to make clear that the granting of a motion to amend is not a formality. The phrase "unless the court orders otherwise" is added to subsection (b) to accommodate civil rights cases, in which the court generally directs the clerk of the court to detach and file the proposed amended pleading, without requiring the inmate to file and serve the amended pleading.</li> <li>➤ <b>Note:</b> "pleadings" are defined in Fed. R. Civ. P. 7(a) and only include a complaint, answer, cross claim, counterclaim, etc. "Pleadings" <b>do not</b> include motions, notices, etc.</li> </ul>
LR 16-1.	SCHEDULING AND CASE MANAGEMENT; TIME AND ISSUANCE OF SCHEDULING ORDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR 16-1 is amended as part of the general restyling of the rules. Subsection (d) is amended to incorporate the meet-and-confer definition from LR IA 1-3(f).</li> <li>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR 26-1 (regarding discovery plans and scheduling orders).</li> </ul>
LR 16-3.	MOTIONS IN LIMINE, PRETRIAL ORDER, AND TRIAL SETTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Subsection (a) creates a new rule requiring parties to meet and confer before filing motions in limine. The objective is to discourage parties from filing motions in limine that will be unopposed or that are otherwise unnecessary, for instance, motions in limine requesting the court to exclude irrelevant evidence.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (b)(9) requires parties to state in their proposed joint pretrial order whether they intend to present evidence in an electronic format at trial for jurors to use during jury deliberations.</li> <li>➤ The objective is to bring the issue to the court's attention so appropriate arrangements may be made for the parties to use JERS, the court's electronic jury evidence display system.</li> </ul>
LR 16-4.	FORM OF PRETRIAL ORDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR 16-4 is amended in parallel with LR 16-3 (Pretrial Order) to require parties to include a statement of</li> </ul>

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		whether they intend to present evidence in an electronic format to jurors for the purpose of jury deliberations.
LR 16-5.	<b>CONFIDENTIALITY OF SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As the federal statutes require, the court now has a rule stating that the ADR process is confidential.</li> <li>➤ The first sentence of this rule was amended to make clear that participation in the Short Trial Program is voluntary.</li> </ul>
LR 16-6.	<b>EARLY NEUTRAL EVALUATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Subsection (c) is amended to clarify that a motion for exemption from the Early Neutral Evaluation Program must be filed not later than seven days after entry of an order scheduling the early neutral evaluation session and that a response to the motion must be filed within 14 days after service of the original motion. A reply is not allowed.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (e) requires that parties with settlement authority and their attorneys must attend the Early Neutral Evaluation in person—unless excused by the evaluating magistrate judge.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (f)(1)(F)-(I) expands the topics to be described in an early neutral evaluation statement, including a cost estimate to proceed to trial and a certification that initial disclosures, including a computation of damages, have been provided.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (f)(2) suggests that the parties exchange the non-confidential portions of the evaluation statement.</li> <li>➤ Attorneys should advise their clients that an ENE is unique in the mediation field.</li> <li>➤ The rule maintains the requirement that the evaluating magistrate judge to, among other things, “assess the relative strengths and weaknesses of a party’s contentions” and “to estimate, where feasible, the likelihood of liability and range of damages.”</li> </ul>
LR 26-1.	<b>DISCOVERY PLANS AND MANDATORY DISCLOSURES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR 26-1 is changed in several ways.</li> <li>➤ Most significantly, subsection (b)(7) is a new rule that requires the parties to certify that they met and conferred about the possibility of using alternative dispute resolution processes including mediation, arbitration, and if applicable, early neutral evaluation.</li> <li>➤ Subsection (b)(8) is a new rule that requires the parties to certify that they considered consent to trial by a magistrate judge and use of the Short Trial Program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Note:</b> LR 26-1(b)(8)’s requirements are similar to the requirements in LR 1-1(b) (obligating attorneys, as officers of the court, to work toward the prompt completion of each case and to minimize the costs of discovery) and LR 26-3 (requiring parties to address considerations of alternative dispute-resolution processes including mediation, arbitration, and early neutral evaluation).</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Subsection (b)(9) is amended to parallel with LR 16-4 (Form of Pretrial Orders) to accommodate the court’s</li> </ul>

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		<p>electronic jury evidence display system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Note:</b> Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 adopted specific sanctions for failure to preserve ESI.</li> </ul> <p>➤ The objective is to require parties to discuss whether they intend to present evidence in a electronic format to jurors and to encourage parties to exchange discovery in an include electronic format compatible with JERS, the court’s electronic jury evidence display system, which would streamline trial preparation.</p>
LR 26-3.	INTERIM STATUS REPORTS	<p>➤ LR 26-3 is amended to require the parties to certify that they considered consent to trial by a magistrate judge, use of the Short Trial Program, and the use of alternative dispute resolution processes.</p> <p>➤ <b>Note:</b> LR 26-3’s requirements are similar to the requirements in LR 26-1(b)(8) (requiring parties to address considerations of consent to trial by magistrate judge and utilization of the Short Trial Program) and LR 1-1(b) (obligating attorneys, as officers of the court, to work toward the prompt completion of each case and to minimize the costs of discovery).</p>
LR 26-4.	EXTENSION OF SCHEDULED DEADLINES	<p>➤ LR 26-4 is amended to clarify that a motion or stipulation to extend any date set by the discovery plan, scheduling order, or other order, must satisfy the requirements of LR IA 6-1 and be received by the court no later than 21 days before the expiration of the subject deadline.</p> <p>➤ The rule is further amended to clarify that the requirement of “excusable neglect” is triggered when the deadline has expired.</p> <p>➤ <b>Note:</b> Fed. R. Civ. P. 6 states that a motion to extend a deadline, in general, is timely if the motion is filed before the deadline expires.</p>
LR 26-7	DISCOVERY MOTIONS	<p>➤ LR 26-7(d) provides that in the event of an emergency discovery dispute, the movant may apply for relief by written motion or, when time does not permit, by a telephone call to the magistrate judge assigned to the case.</p> <p>➤ <b>Note:</b> Phone calls to the magistrate judge should only take place in the event of a <i>true</i> emergency and only after the attorneys have reasonably attempted to first resolve the matter themselves.</p> <p>➤ <b>Note:</b> Barring extraordinary circumstances, a phone call to chambers regarding an emergency motion requires that <i>all</i> counsel participate in the telephone call.</p> <p>➤ <i>Cross Reference:</i> LR 7-4 (regarding emergency motions); <i>see also</i> LR 7-4(a)(3) and LR IA 1-3(f) (regarding meet-and-confer obligations).</p>
LR 42-1.	NOTICING THE COURT ON RELATED CASES; CONSOLIDATION OF CASES	<p>➤ LR 42-1(a) formerly was numbered LR 7-2.1. The rule is amended to make clear the standards and procedures for noticing the court on related cases and consolidation.</p> <p>➤ LR 42-1(b) requires that a consolidation motion be made in the first-filed case and that the motion for consolidation be filed in each of the cases which the party seeks to have consolidated.</p> <p>➤ The judge assigned to the earliest case decides consolidation.</p>



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		➤ If consolidated, the latter case(s) is closed administratively.
LR 59-1.	<b>MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION OF INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR 59-1 is a new rule that provides standards and procedures for motions for reconsideration of interlocutory orders.</li> <li>➤ Motions for reconsideration are disfavored and such motion must state <u>with particularity</u> the point of law or fact the court overlooked or misunderstood.</li> </ul>
LR 78-1.	<b>ORAL ARGUMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR 78-1 is amended to provide a procedure for requesting oral argument.</li> <li>➤ The objective is to avoid burdening the court's docket with stand-alone motions for hearings.</li> </ul>
LR 81-1.	<b>REMOVED ACTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LR 81-1 is a new rule that creates procedures for refileing in the federal court motions that were pending in the state court upon removal.</li> <li>➤ The objective of the rule is to accommodate CM-ECF's limitation of not being able to "gavel" pending motions in removed actions because the motions were filed before the case was opened in this court.</li> <li>➤ The rule also requires that motions re-filed in this court must include citation to all relevant federal law and must be revised as necessary to comply with this court's rules.</li> </ul>